cal Society Dr. Darwin, giving a mathematical discussion of some of the characteristics of light, made a very bold statement. It is one of the fundamental laws of physics that energy neither can be created nor destroyed, though it is difficult to prove this, for experiments can never attain quite the accuracy desired.

Dr. Darwin, who is considered an authority on the subject advanced the idea that perhaps this law is not true for a sinsle atom, and that if we could control these forces t would be possible either to create or destroy energy. As it is, he showed that on the average as much energy is created as is destroyed, so things are much as they were before.

were before.

It is interesting to compare the tenor of the papers presented at the meetings this year with those of, say, ten years ago. At that time astronomers were on the mere threshold of the important advances recently made and the subjects dealt with only nure astronomical prob-

vances recently made and the subjects dealt with only pure astronomical problems. To-day, with the recent rise of astrophysics, astronomy has become as important a link in the sciences as important a link in the sciences as chemistry and physics.

In the stars we find temperatures far beyond anything that can be produced by laboratory means and with the matter subjected to this great heat we are able by analyzing the light emitted by the atoms in the star to carry the physical researches far beyond what it was thought possible. It is of little wonder then that the most important of the discussions dealt with the physical side instead of any other.

Dr. Louis Bell's Paper.

Dr. Louis Bell's Paper.

The final sessions of the American Astronomical Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology saw many interesting papers presented. One of the most important experimental results that has been obtained since Rutherford succeeded in breaking up the atoms of nitrogen by bombarding them with hellum particles was that which was communicated by Dr. Louis Bell. Atoms are now known to consist of electrical structures, a nucleus of positive electricity surrounded by electrons revolving around it like planets around the sun. As there is no reason to think that one particle of electricity is different from any other we should expect that some atoms a little more unstable than others might break up.

For some reason or other the belium

than others might break up.

For some reason or other the belium atom seems to be very stable although. It is usually thought of as being a combination of four hydrogen particles, and Rutherford over a year ago succeeded in knocking hydrogen atoms from many materials by shooting them with these "helium builets." It takes an enormous quantity of energy to break up the atom but Dr. Bell has succeeded in obtaining helium from carbon.

In his researches Dr. Bell made the use of a brilliant are light with a brightness of mine hundred million candle power a equare inch. A current of a fundred and fifty amperes and a driving potential of eighty volts produced this effect.

In the hot core of the arc where the

In the hot core of the arc where the carbon was vaporized the atoms were so greatly abused that some of them broke up into helium and when the light was analyzed it gave the characteristic spectrum of that element.

Relation of Atom to Stars.

Most of the remaining papers both in the afternoon and merning session dealt with the problem of the relation of the atom to the stars. It has been said that astronomy is the oldest of the sciences. It is also the sewest. In working with the physicist, the astronomer is now trying to find out as much as possible about the atom as the star itself. This fact was clearly brought out in the address of the retiring vice-president of the organization. Dr. S. A. Mitchell of Leander McCormick observatory in Virginia. The subject was the importance of ionization and & ilt with stars and atoms collectively.

jectively.

"During the last two and a half centuries," Dr. Matchell said, "the astronomer and the mathematician have worked in close cooperation investigating the distances and notions of the bodies forming the sidercal universe. Under the magic wand of their combined laboration complexity of the Ptolmaic system.

FIRMED

Within the last year or so much has been done on the theory of ionization of gases in the atmospheres of the stars. By bombarding the atoms in the laboratory with electricity driven by various forces we have been able to reproduce and study many of the conditions present in the stars and apply these quantities to astrophysical problems.

rusons to Wisconsin Tapuco seat.

The elder Magnuson, a Scandinavian settler, was a bitter opponent of a drainage ditch project which Chapman had sponsored.

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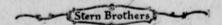
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Interstate Commerce Commis-

NO RETURN TO TREASURY

Estimates Are Being Made of

in the United States have earned more than the 6 per cent. fair return standard set by the transportation act, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution by Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.). Estimates of the amount which may be due the United States as a result are now being worked out.

None of the railroads whose earnings may have been above the 6 per cent. limit, the commission said, have as yet paid anything to the Government. Determination of the precise amounts due, the way added, must await conclusion of

PROFITS ON 40 ROADS

EXCEED 6 PER CENT.

Interstate Commerce Commission So Reports to the Senate.

Son So Reports to the Senate.

NO RETURN TO TREASURY

NO RETURN TO TREASURY

Estimates Are Being Made of Amounts That May Be Due to Government.

Washington, Dec. 30 (Associated Press).—Approximately forty rallroads in the United States have earned more than the 6 per cent. fair return standard set by the transportation act, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution. The surfix of the smaller railroads which have reported excess earnings over the 6 per cent. return allowed in 1921, the report added, are the Buffalo and Susquehanna Corporation, the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line and the Lehigh and New England Railroad. The Buffalo and Susquehanna, in reporting an excess earning of \$18.905, the commission said, entered the claim twat the return was tentative, and not binding, while the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, which was indicated to have had \$150,914 in excess at the end of 1920, made no statement of its reasons for failing to pay any of the sum over 16 the Government. The Lehigh and New England, whose excess earnings were found to be \$24.508 on the face of the returns, declared that the transportation act provisions were unconstitutional. A number of the smaller railroads whose earnings were found to be in excess of the fair return standard likewise declared that no part of the money was legally due to the Government.

94,000 QUIT ANATOLIA.

Americans Rapidly Reducing Minority Problem.

paid anything to the Government. Determination of the precise amounts due, it was added, must await conclusion of the work of valuing railroad property.

Under the transportation act, the Commerce Commission is required to make rates which will give railroads a fair return on the value of their property used in transportation. For 1921 the fair return standard was set at 6 per cent, by the law, but in 1932 the commission reduced the percentage to 5½.

"We are not at this time in position to report the value of the railway property of all carriers for which information."

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (Associated Press).—American naval forces, cooperating with relief organizations, are reducing to a minimum the Anatolian minority roblem. Some 67,000 Greek and Armenian refugees have been embarked from Black Sea ports during the last formight and 27,000 refugees have been unlike the fair return standard was set at 6 per cent, by the law, but in 1932 the commission reduced the percentage to 5½.

"We are not at this time in position to report the value of the railway property of all carriers for which information in a commission of the railway property of all carriers for which information in a commission reduced the percentage to 3½. ATHENS, Dec. 30 (Associated Press).

—American naval forces, cooperating with relief organizations, are reducing to a minimum the Anatolian minority problem. Some 67,000 Greek and

GAS FUMES KILL MAN AND WOMAN IN GARAGE

Couple Overcome in Auto; Left Engine Running.

rom the engine of the car which was still running when the bodies were

Left Engine Running.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HEALD.
THENTON, Dec. 30.—Walter A Neely, a wounded veteran of the world war and a Federal prohibition agent in New Jersey, and Mrs Annabel Gleason, a millinery clerk, with whom he attended a party last night, were both found dead this morning in a garage in the

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American Ermine Cape made of pure white skins. Trimmed with tails and lined with

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Reduced to

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